

# The Cornell Countryman

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## AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? A Sermon

By Joseph E. Wing

Mechanicsville, O.

THIS cry that went up from Cain to God has found a million echoes ever since. Unceasingly men seek to excuse their attitude towards others, their lack of interest in others, their lack of helpfulness in the world, by crying, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In fact we are not all even as conscious as was Cain that the other man is our brother. There is more and more a tendency to creation of classes in the world and toward the denial of the Brotherhood of Man. In England once when I was questioning an employer concerning his laboring people, their families, and their lives he seemed little interested in the subject and finally said this to me, "They are very much like animals, Mr. Wing." Like animals! God pity him if it is true, and will God forgive him if it is true? If they are indeed "like animals" does not that fact speak terribly of the neglect of duty of that man and his fathers before him? If the men, who live about his castle walls and whose living depend upon his employment are indeed like animals it is because he has denied them the privilege of being like men and has shut himself away from them and has not walked alongside them and called them each one, "Brother."

Again I heard the same words in France. There I dined once in a great castle, half in ruins, but a part of it kept up and used as a residence, while other parts were used as stables for sheep, horses, and cows. Many men lived about the castle walls and labored on the estate. I was much interested in the lives of these men and their families. So I asked many questions, to the annoyance of my host who finally put me off by saying impatiently "Oh, they are very much like animals, Mr. Wing." Like animals! God pity France. God pity the rich and the softly clad, the good, and the elegant if it is indeed true that the mass of the people are "like animals."

But it is not true. The common people are not like animals, any more than the rich. Every man is an animal into which has been breathed the spirit of God. Maybe he develops only the animal side, maybe he lets the holy fire that God put in him die down and the animal of him comes to be about all there is. There are such men, who are so dead to all that is good and all that is God in man, that they are like walking dead men, but this thing is found among the rich as well as among the poor.

EDITORS NOTE: Many of our readers know Joseph E. Wing as capable, modern, successful farmer to a high degree. In his own community he is also known and revered as well, as one who can transmit thoughts and inspiration into every-day life. THE COUNTRYMAN has been fortunate enough to receive the above sermon and takes pleasure in printing it. Aside from the fact that it aims, in many places, at contact with our vocation of agriculture, it contains ideas and phases of one great doctrine, the consideration of which cannot help but broaden and raise the reader's point of view.

And among God's poor I have found quite as much of kindness, quite as much of love, quite as much of willingness for service as among the rich. So they are all our brothers and we are our brother's keepers. It is a duty we cannot escape. God will call to us, "Where is thy brother?" And we cannot put Him off, as did Cain of old, by retorting, "I do not know. I do not care. Am I my brother's keeper?" For we are our brother's keeper and it will be required of us to show what has become of the brother.

Who is my brother?

Every man whom I meet is my brother. I mean this exactly, every word of it. The Irishman who works on our farm is my brother. The colored man is my brother. The immigrant is my brother. The rich man is my brother. The rich, the poor, the learned, the wise, the ignorant, the foolish, each one is my brother and each one is in part at least in my care and keeping. And it shall certainly be asked of me, "Where is thy brother?" And I can't reply, "I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" For we know that we are in duty bound to be our brother's keepers.

I don't just like that word, "keeper." I imagine that it is not translated just aright; that in the original it spelled something like counselor, or helper, or friend. That is, Cain said, "Am I responsible for my brother, do I have anything to do with directing his way?"

A man must let that character of his reach out on every side of him and touch, and get hold of, and help every man with whom he comes in contact. Each man of them all is his brother, and the greater man he is, the greater the contact between him and the men around him. Consider Lincoln for a minute; he was called a common man by those who could not understand him, because he had such hosts of friends among the common people, among the laborers, the common soldiers, and even the beggars of the streets. Every man

was his brother. He was, in the right sense, the keeper of every man. Towards every man he felt the sense of duty, of loyalty, and of brotherhood. He believed everlastingly that every man was his brother, and that God had made him his brother's keeper. Or consider Roosevelt; he has the same feeling, every man is his brother, and he feels his duty towards each one. Or take our great William H. Taft; he is the same sort of a man; he went to the Philippines and made himself brother to every half-naked Philippino, he planned for them, worked for them, pled that we do them justice, he loved them, and did more in his short reign there to bring civilization and growth than all the white people who had lived there before him had ever done. And William Jennings Bryan is another example; whether they believe his theories right or wrong, all must admit his great love for the common people, his real devotion to them. So it is true that really great men have that sense of brotherhood, and also that further developed sense of their responsibilities toward other men, all men, the rich and the poor alike and even the bad men among their brethren.

Perhaps the greatest prophet of brotherhood among men in the world is Count Leo Tolstoy of Russia. Born among the rich, he early tasted all the joys of riches, and all of the perils and self destruction that riches bring as well. Then he saw the terrible gulf that existed in Russia between the rich, the educated, the officers in the government, and the common people. There is found no sense of brotherhood, no sense that the poor man, the common man is my brother and I am his keeper. So there exist in Russia two classes, the rich and the poor, with almost no friendly or intimate contact between them. Count Tolstoy went out to his fields and gathered his farm servants around him. He said to them, "I am your brother. I am a man like any of you. I feel hunger as you feel hunger and it is as right that

I should feel hunger as that you should feel hunger. It is as right that I should be cold or as right that I should be weary as that you should be cold or weary. While it is not necessary that I should labor in the fields, it is right that I labor in the fields so that I may be close to you and so that I should not forget what is your work, your pains, your pleasures, your joys. You are my brothers. If I have any God-given inherent nobleness in me I must get close enough to you so that some of it shall be shed off to you. Whether you will or no, whether I will or no, I am your brother and your keeper, and I must not try to shirk from that duty and that responsibility." So Leo Tolstoy plows his fields along side his half-worshipping tenants, he harrows his grain, helps harvest it, and as he rests from his toil his great heart and soul goes out unceasingly in his writings, seeking to lift up his people, crying as did Christ so many years ago, "Woe unto you, scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites, who lay on burdens grievous to be borne, who oppress and ravish and hate and forget your brothers in poverty, and refuse to be their keepers."

You ought to go out into the fields as did Leo Tolstoy. Every man ought to labor in the fields, or in the blacksmith's shop, or in the factory, at least part of his life, or better a part of every week of his life. He would be a better man for that. He would know then where dwell the masses of mankind, the needs of mankind, the soul hunger and the body hunger of mankind.

Every woman ought to work, too. I am not sure that it would not be a good thing for every girl to earn her own money by taking in washings, at least for a few weeks; taking in washings at 50 cents each, or for washing and ironing, \$1.00. I see in city hotels women on their hands and knees, scrubbing stairways and floors and other women passing them haughtily by, holding their dress-

skirts daintly away from these kneeling forms, acting as though there was leprosy in the touch, and with never a look or smile or a kindly "good-morning." It is a crime to pass a scrub-woman that way. It is doubly a crime for one who sleeps softly and dresses in fine linen and fares sumptuously every day, to draw away her skirts and look down scornfully on her, who through no fault of her own must toil and wear coarse clothes and make callous her hands, and who through the hardness of mankind and womankind, must make callous her mind and soul as well. It need not be so. The scrub-woman might smile and laugh, and have happy thoughts, and have self-respect, if only her more fortunate sister would admit the sisterhood. How often have I seen such actions and wished that I might have the power to transform for one day that proud, thoughtless, ignorant, well-dressed woman into a scrub-woman, that she might feel the pain and humiliation that she all ignorantly and heedlessly was bestowing.

And then there is this joy that comes from brotherhood. It is all that makes life worth living. Try it yourself. Get next to your neighbor. Get down beside him. Labor with your hands as he labors with his, get his confidence, get next his heart. Learn then how like your heart his is, how like your own are his joys, how like your own are his ideals. Find in him those good sparks of love of home, of love of wife and children, of love of beauty and order and good living. How it will cheer you, how give you new hope for the outcome of America, to know this brother of yours. The strength of the land is in him. From this brother must come the future life of America. From among his ranks must come the real great men of the nation. From among his ranks will come the perils of socialism, if it has perils. Get acquainted with your brother. You will do him good. He may do you more good.

## A TYPE OF MEXICAN FRUIT-GROWER

By J. Eliot Coit, Ph.D., '07

Professor of Horticulture, University of Arizona

**H**ERMOSILLO, Sonora, is in many ways an exceedingly interesting Mexican City. It is the Capital of the State of Sonora, and being situated in a broad and well watered valley, has become the center of considerable citrus interests.

It was with a feeling of relief that I alighted from the train at Hermosillo on a bright August afternoon, for a brief and perspiry sojourn in the humid climate of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, made the intense dry heat of Hermosillo seem exhilarating in comparison. Anxious to see as much as possible of this interesting region, I rose early the following morning, and in company with an intelligent Mexican guide and interpreter, who labored along under the weight of my camera and vasculum, set out afoot on a tour of the valley.

Once outside the town, our road skirted the base of low desert hills covered with stones and the xerophytic vegetation so characteristic of the region. Perhaps the most striking plant of the hills was the Pitalla cactus, enormous clumps of which were dotted all over the dry hillsides. In the distance we could see the Rio Sonora winding its way between the hills. It is the artery of the valley, for from it is diverted the water so necessary for all farming operations, the annual rainfall being only five or six inches. On both sides of the river are orange groves aggregating some three or four hundred acres. There are many groves composed of very large old trees, mostly sweet seedlings. The Washington Navel and other standard varieties are found in some of the young groves recently planted. At the time of my visit, the space between the trees was occupied by summer cover-crops consisting mostly of weeds, grass and morning glories. I spent some

time inspecting a large grove belonging to Governor Torres, an interesting feature of which was a magnificent row of very tall fruiting date palms, which surrounded the grove.

Among the various small ranches which I visited I have selected one, which is a fair type of the rest, for more detailed description.

Senior Miguel Higuera received us with great hospitality. After passing through the house into the open court, we were given cool water to drink from the ollas. These ollas are large jars made of clay and are slightly permeable by water. When filled and set in a shady place where the dry breeze continually fans their wet surfaces, the rapid evaporation reduces the temperature of the water to a surprisingly low degree. The court was well protected from the sun by an arbor which supported an immense grape vine of the Mission variety, which was loaded with fruit. Extending up through the arbor



THE PITALLA CACTUS



A TYPE OF MEXICAN FARM HOME.

could be seen the trunks of a number of date palms and Washington palms. Against the rear wall of the house hung many large strings of red peppers, which play a very important part in Mexican cookery. The Mexican thinks no less of his festoons of peppers than the New England farmer thinks of his winter's hoard of apples stowed away in the cellar.

Upon a table near the door sat a large wooden bowl containing about a half bushel of smoking tobacco. It seemed to be one of the duties of the girls to make cigarettes for the men, as several hundred, rolled in brown paper, were neatly piled beside the bowl. The house was built of sun-dried brick and plastered within and without. The floors were the natural earth beaten down hard and smooth as a pavement. The roof consisted of about twelve inches of earth on top of a thatch which rested upon very strong supporting beams. This type of house is the one most

commonly met with, and is the one most often used by ordinary farmers of moderate means. It is the coolest and most comfortable house that can be built at a moderate cost.

Senior Higuera showed us over his ranch, of which he was the owner. It consisted of about twenty acres of good desert soil, well supplied with water from an irrigation ditch in which he owned an interest. There were twelve acres of oranges, all large sweet seedlings, which were beginning to crowd badly. Senior Higuera's trees had never had scale, and he knew nothing of spraying or fumigating. The trees had been pruned very high in the beginning and little subsequent pruning, further than to cut the sprouts from the trunks, had been done. The oranges ripened in November and were packed at a shed near the railroad. On account of the heavy duty of one cent a pound, the fruit was not sold in the United States but was sent

through in bond to Canada, where it enters duty free. There were a few trees each of the other various citrus fruits including the sweet lime, which I have found to be delightful though it is but little known in the United States.

There was an acre of pomegranates grown in orchard form, the quality of which was much poorer than I had been accustomed to in Arizona. A number of very large fig trees were loaded with fine fruit, chiefly of the Mission variety. The dates were all seedlings of a poor quality. A few very large guava trees yielded abundant fruit of a very good quality. The odor of this fruit is especially delightful. The guavas do not ship well, hence they are very cheap about Hermosillo. They retail on the street for one cent each, Mexican money.

Along the boundary of this place was a very interesting fence, for it represented the epochs of fence-building. The earliest fence of the region was made in the form of a low wall of adobe or sun-dried mud. This was supplemented in time by a hedge of giant prickly pear, *Opuntia tuna*, the fruit of which is eaten by the Mexicans. This in turn has been

relegated to the background by an American barbed wire fence.

After returning to the house and taking a farewell drink from the olla, we tasted the cactus candy (made from the *Bisnagus cactus*) graciously presented by a señorita, and bidding our host *adios* we continued on our way.

There is a great deal of good water in the Sonora river which might be used for additional orange groves. At present, however, the Sonora fruit-grower's chief handicap is lack of market; he has no direct railroad connection with the more populous parts of Mexico, and heavy duties cut him off from the American markets. About the only fruits exported from Sonora in any quantity are oranges which go to Canada, and a few dates on which the duty is low.

But little cared our friend, Senior Higuera, for his life is far from the strenuous. In fact the environment is not conducive to over exertion. The intense quivering heat, coupled with the continuous and plaintive cooing of the little Sonora dove, seem to call the would-be laborer to a life of ease in the cooling shade, where the breath of "My Lady Nicotine" and the twang of a neighbor's guitar make pleasant a long *siesta*.



## DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES

By A. B. Katkamier

Macedon, N. Y.

**W**HOMO doesn't like strawberries? Who ever heard of such a person? If such a person exists he must certainly be abnormal or lacking in the appreciation of one of nature's best gifts to the world of fruits. I would like to invite such a person to dinner some fine day next June and tempt him with some bright red strawberries thoroughly ripened, fresh from the vines, heaped high in the dish, drenched with cream and sprinkled with sugar. If the fragrant aroma and delicious flavor of this first maturing fruit of the year would not satisfy even the most exacting palate, then there must surely be something out of order in the physical structure of the man.

How the children love strawberries! How they will hunt, hours at a time, for a few of the wild specimens that grow by the roadside! The fruit appeals to them with its beautiful color and its sprightly juices. And what the children love, those of maturer years greatly enjoy. And all classes and all ages of people are right in calling the strawberry the "Queen" of home fruits.

Men have made fortunes growing strawberries. The supply rarely meets the demand and in recent years has not been able to come within thousands of bushels of what could have been profitably sold.

The south begins to ship strawberries to our northern cities about the time the vines of the northern fruit growers are in blossom and are somewhat troublesome competitors yet the fact remains that a Gandy or a Dunlap picked green in the Carolinas, put into refrigerator cars and slowly ripened cannot be placed on an equal basis with the same varieties sun ripened naturally near the place where they are to be eaten. The "home grown" berries will always out-rank those grown in Dixie land.

I believe that some member of every family should listen to the "call of the soil" sufficiently to cultivate a garden. Most homes, except those in the congested sections of cities, do have the space for gardening even if on a small scale and it should be an unwritten law of the household that as many as possible of the fruits, vegetables and flowers should be produced as circumstances will permit. With a little thought, patience and labor much may be grown on a restricted area. These articles of food and decoration will taste better and look prettier when produced on the home grounds by the home folks.

There is nothing which can be grown in the garden or in the field that will give so much good eating, pleasure and profit for the time and effort expended as the strawberry. Why then should so many gardens and farms be destitute of even a single strawberry vine? When the whole family is so fond of a healthful and delicious fruit, what reasonable excuse can there be for its not being provided?

How about *your* garden? Does it contain some thrifty plants of the Parson's Beauty, the Haverland, the Marshall or some of the other popular varieties? Perhaps you have a farm of one hundred or two hundred acres. Certainly you have room for a fine strawberry patch. How about it? *Have* you the strawberry patch?

Start from any given point and go a distance of ten miles counting farms and gardens and not one in ten will have any cultivated strawberries growing. Then it is safe to say that not one in ten families will have all the strawberries they want to eat or would eat if they could have the berries just when they wanted them.

Many men dismiss the subject by saying that they can buy all the strawberries wanted by their families

cheaper than they could grow the fruit. This statement may be seriously questioned. To have all the strawberries wanted is to have them just when you desire them and in such quantity and quality as the continued desire for them may demand. When you are depending on the market for your berries you are not always sure of a steady supply. You do without them occasionally or have less than you would use if the supply for the time being was not limited. Then you are apt—very apt—to get some fruit that is either not ripe enough or is very much over ripe; in either case the pleasure of eating the berries is much reduced or entirely destroyed and tends to lessen the desire for more.

Now about the price. I know of hundreds of acres of strawberries grown for the canning factories at five to six cents per quart of twenty ounces and which yield a profit to the grower even at these low figures. Can you buy the berries for your table at anything like these prices? Don't you pay fifteen cents, or possibly eighteen cents for the first of the home grown fruit? Yes, and don't you pay from eight cents to twelve cents per scant quart when the price is lowest?

Then why talk about buying strawberries cheaper than you can produce them on your own soil. You can grow them for less than five cents

per quart heaping and have the privilege of picking them fresh from the vines when wanted. It is a fact that no berries you can purchase either on the market or from the man who comes to your door will equal the specimens grown on your own vines.

No strawberry contains all its rich juices or its delightful fragrance or its beautiful coloring until it is fully mature. You can let your berries remain on the vines until they are ripe, then by picking them when cool, keeping them from the rays of the hot sun, and cool and unbruised until they are served, you will have a luxury that nothing else on earth can equal.

The strawberry is a cosmopolitan fruit. It will grow anywhere in the world where other farm or garden crops will grow. There are varieties which will grow on any kind of soil and from the many named sorts now under cultivation you can select just the varieties suited to your needs. There are firm berries which will endure shipment to distant points; sweet and melting kinds which are the especial delight of the home folks; early sorts or late ones; large showy berries or those which are small and delicate texture.

You have practically nothing to lose and essentially much to gain by starting a strawberry patch this spring, and NOW is the time to make the start.

### Behold the Birds

*Up from the South, at dawn of Spring,  
Coming to us on fleetest wing,  
Birds of passage cleave the air  
Bidding us cease our faithless care.*

*We pause and wonder at their flight  
Unswerved, unceasing day and night.  
And fain would thus our passage find,  
Guided by so Divine a mind.*

—RUFUS STANLEY.

## MARK VERNON SLINGERLAND MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

At a meeting of the Jugatæ, Monday, March 15, 1909

A. A. ALLEN, Chairman

A few days ago there was removed from our midst a friend, a man of science, and a man dear to the hearts of many. We all had come to love and respect him. In his death science loses one of its deepest thinkers, entomology one of its most competent leaders, and our own Jugatæ one of its strongest pillars. It is, therefore, with great propriety that we have set aside this day as a memorial to his name, and welcome those who can speak to us on some facts of his life which we have not known. Professor Comstock can perhaps tell us best of his early life and what his life meant to science.

### ADDRESS

By J. H. COMSTOCK

We have met to express our appreciation of the life of a colleague and a friend, to say a few words regarding a brief but brilliant career. It was only a few years ago that Mark Vernon Slingerland came to us an untrained country boy; he left us a scientific man with a world-wide reputation. Although he had barely reached middle life, he was recognized as being among the foremost in his chosen field of labor.

The position he attained was reached by untiring industry and a devotion to truth; his work was characterized by painstaking thoroughness and an absence of anything sensational. His constant aim was to determine the exact and complete truth and to present what he discovered in a clear manner. In this way he was very successful both in the classroom and as a writer.

Regarding his early life, Mrs. Comstock who knew him as a child says: "Professor Slingerland's father died when he was a child and his mother was left with her home in Otto, N. Y. and with little besides. Mark was very bright in his school work. I remember very well that when he came to school to me, when he was

eight years old, his head hardly came to the shoulders of the other boys in his reading class. As a child he was a great reader; but his reading was naturally limited to such books as were at his disposal in this small town. So far as I know no one influenced him to go on with his education after he finished our village school; and it was due entirely to his own efforts that he went to Randolph and finished the college preparatory course at the Chamberlain Institute. To earn money for this he taught school and did other work.

"His mother and friends urged him to go to Syracuse University; but, learning that he could secure a position as student assistant in the Insectary, he came to Cornell.

"As a young man he had such a reputation for honesty and uprightness, as did his father before him, that when it became necessary for him to support his mother in addition to supporting himself here in college, he found no trouble in borrowing what money he needed from one of the leading business men in his home town.

"In fact, the whole history of his younger years, as I knew of them, from the time he was in my classes as a handsome little fellow in a velvet jacket up to the time that he took his position as a man among men was characterized by honesty, integrity, kindness to the people who associated with him, and a deep sense of his obligations. In all the years that I have worked with him I never found him so busy that he could not stop and help me, and his help was not that of the merest word, but was always painstaking and thoughtful."

Professor Slingerland's call to his life work came to him suddenly and with irresistible force. When he came to the University he knew nothing of entomology. In speaking of this fact afterward he said that when he entered the University he did not know that a butterfly was developed from a caterpillar. During his freshman year he



**Mark Vernon Slingerland, B. S. A.**

**Late Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology**

**Born October 3, 1864**

**Died March 11, 1909**

listened to a lecture on the transformations and habits of insects; and the wonders of the insect world took such a deep hold on his imagination that he could not sleep the following night. From that moment there was no doubt in his mind of what his life work should be.

This is not the time to speak in detail of Professor Slingerland's work; but something can be said of its more general features. The bulletins that he published were in a marked degree monographic. Instead of writing about many insects he selected a few and discussed them thoroughly, working up so far as possible every detail

in the life history of the species studied.

A striking feature of Professor Slingerland's bulletins is the excellence of the illustrations; no one else has been so successful as he in photographing entomological subjects; and his lantern slides of insects, colored by Mrs. Slingerland are unsurpassed.

Although his work is characterized by the highest degree of scientific accuracy, he never forgot that the object of his work was to aid those that till the soil. He never allowed his interest in the purely scientific aspects of the subjects studied to cause him to neglect the practical

applications of the results obtained. A marked instance of this was his invention of the "Spray Calendar;" for he devised the first tabular calendar arrangement of spraying suggestions. This was printed and used at Farmers' Institutes in 1894. The value of this method of publication was apparent at once and it has been generally adopted by Experiment Stations.

As a teacher he was clear, direct, and painstaking. He had the keenest interest in the needs of each individual student. In the last conversation I had with him, only a few hours before his death, he discussed with me the work of several of his students. Even at that hour, when it was evident to others that the end was near, his thought was not of himself but of his students.

In this manner closed the life of one who, although given but few years to work, accomplished much; and who endeared himself to us by his sterling qualities as a man and a friend.

#### ADDRESS

By L. H. BAILEY

Members of the Jugatae: So far as I now recall, in the twenty-one years in which I have been connected with the College of Agriculture, there has been no other Professor who has been taken away in the prime of life, in the full flood of his activity. Mr. Lode-man was not a professor and Dr. Caldwell who died recently had passed well through life, and had been for a period of years practically unknown to the student body. But here was Professor Slingerland who was in the full tide of his usefulness taken out as the snuffing of a candle. It, therefore has been to all of us a very great shock not only because we regret the departure of the man, but because in the suddenness of it we feel that a life has been cut short and we feel regret for it. For myself, I have long since ceased to feel regret for anything that I cannot help. I feel that every life when it is ended is complete, that no man's work is ever

done, but that he has lived his full measure of usefulness when life is done, and I think that Professor Slingerland's life illustrates exactly this point. He did his work well, kept his work up to time and his day was a day of work that was well done always. The thing that has impressed me most during the past three or four days in regard to Professor Slingerland's work was touched on somewhat by Professor Comstock, and that is the fact that here is a man of forty-five years of age who had no preliminary bent, so far as he himself knew, for scientific work, who has made for himself a name not only in this country but throughout the world. He graduated in 1892, he died in 1909: in seventeen years a man has made for himself an international reputation. That, of itself, should be a tremendous stimulus to all young men, to show what can be done by integrity, industry, and faithfulness. I know of no greater inspiration that could come to a man than the fact that within seventeen years a man has made it worth while to the world that he should have lived, and has piled up information and the results of investigation which are going to be of use to mankind for all time; not only for the results themselves but as the foundation upon which other work may be done and as a stimulus to coming men. His life is said to have been very short. There are some persons whose work is measured by a great number of years; they do not come to the full stature of their work until late in life. They are likely to be men who touch a great many things and, therefore, are not able to make a great impression on any particular subject. They come to be known for their opinions and judgments, but this life illustrates that in the line of any particular form of special inquiry a man in ten or fifteen years of assiduous, earnest, honest work can accomplish really remarkable things, for even ten years ago Professor Slingerland was known all through the country as a leading entomologist, and his reputation dur-

ing the past ten yearshas been increasing. So I feel like impressing this upon the student body everywhere. It is not the great length of life, but what is accomplished in the days as they come and go.

In regard to the special features of Professor Slingerland's work, the one thing that impressed me most was the honesty of it. Of the accuracy of his work I cannot judge because I am not an entomologist; but he was fundamentally and thoroughly honest in all his convictions. It was no doubt a recognition of this that he has always been asked to go back to the places where he has been before. Time and time again he has gone to societies and sometimes spoke to them in a way which they did not quite want to hear. I know that he has disagreed with leading nurserymen and others in questions of fact and procedure and has always stood his ground without fear or favor and has been asked to come back. That shows the impression that he really has made on the agricultural and country life of this State, and I think we will find as time goes on that impression is deeper than we realize. The best persons in the world make mistakes. We cannot build our reputation on accuracy alone, but if we are honest we can build our reputation on that. I think Professor Slingerland was just that kind of a man. It is a fine trait in scientific circles for a man, whatever his peculiar work, to maintain what he knows is right. It is so very difficult for us to disassociate our own personalities, our own desires, and our own opinions from the naked truth; but I think Professor Slingerland did illustrate the absolute integrity of his results. He was honest in his entomological work. It made no difference to him whether anybody liked his facts or not. I know I have asked him whether or not certain persons would like a certain statement and he would reply: "I don't care; the statement is true." Now it is this honesty and integrity which is the foundation of all scientific work. It lies behind the entomologist, it lies behind

all technicalities, it lies behind all writing and everything else.

The life that has been closed has left us with certain pieces of work; these pieces of work will endure. Every life leaves behind it certain impulses and certain impressions; we shall all remember that Professor Slingerland has lived his life well, and shall cherish him for the intrinsic value of the work he has done.

The two things that impress me, then, are the fact that a man entering scientific work could make for himself in ten or fifteen years a name which is world-wide, which is of itself an astonishing thing: In the second place that he has exemplified to us what it means to be really honest with ones self. As much as we deplore the fact that his life has been cut short at fourty-four years, we must, nevertheless, be consoled by the fact that it has been very much worth while both for him and for us that he has lived.

#### ADDRESS

By G. W. CAVANAUGH

My association with Professor Slingerland came first through the work that was started at the beginning of the Extension movement of the College of Agriculture. In the early days of the Extension movement there were requests from certain people in the western part of the State that certain schools, called Horticultural Schools in those days, be held separate and distinct from the ordinary Farmers' Institutes. He graduated in the class of '92 and I was in the following class, but in the department of Arts. We naturally did not come much together in our college life, and my first real acquaintance with the man began in those meetings that were held in western New York. The acquaintance which started then soon ripened into a sincere friendship. We worked together on many pieces of work up until the time of his death. In fact, he was engaged now, a few days ago, on a piece of investigational work, the importance of which in the technical

and manufacturing world can hardly be overestimated, if it could only have been completed. It was on the point of completion. It was my privilege further to be with him at meetings of Horticultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes. What impressed me more than any one thing in the addresses and discussions I have heard him give, was that rare faculty of absolute clearness. He did not only tell a thing so that one could understand it, but it always impressed me that you could not misunderstand it. I want to emphasize that characteristic mentioned by Professor Bailey namely: his disregard of how a statement might impress his hearers, when he felt it was correct. If they wanted facts he was ready to give them.

Those of us who have been at some of these meetings know at times that there is in the mind of the questioner something that he wants to know, but he has not the technical knowledge to put that question clearly so that it can be answered definitely. I have noted that Professor Slingerland had that quality of interpreting

the question. If a man asked some question which was not clear; before giving the answer he would put that question in good form and then answer it definitely. In all my acquaintance with this man I never could discover anything but the most uniform courtesy and appreciation of the limitations of the man he was dealing with, the problems the solution of which were vital to him, and his full understanding of that man's position, treating them with all care and courtesy.

I have always associated this man with one other in this delightful quality of accuracy and courtesy in addressing the untrained audience. That was a man in his own field, if I remember, a Mr. Low, who was at the Geneva Experiment Station, and who was taken away some years ago in the West. These two men have invariably been associated in my mind as being the clearest, most direct and most courteous teachers in the popular way that I have ever known, either in entomology or any other line.

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## RESOLUTIONS

*Whereas*, our Heavenly Father has removed from among us, our friend and Professor, Mark Vernon Slingerland: therefore be it

*Resolved*, that as we bow in submission to the Divine Will, we express our sorrow at the loss of our friend and teacher; and that we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this, their time of sorrow.

For the Cornell University Agricultural Association

E. W. MITCHELL  
MISS M. W. AHERNE  
F. E. ROBERTSON

## DAIRYING IN CANADA

*By Chas. A. Publow*

Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry

**I**F one visits Canada at this season of the year when the snow covers the ground and winter sports are being enjoyed, he does not think of the possibilities of the dairy industry, yet this northern part of America is one of the greatest dairy countries in the world.

From a geographical standpoint, Canada is divided into several Provinces, but the ones most active in dairying are Ontario and Quebec. These two provinces although only separated by a river have characteristics as distinct as two foreign countries. The population of Quebec is principally made up of French Canadians who speak a broken French language, while the people of Ontario are almost entirely English speaking and practically similar to the people of New York State.

The principles of dairying in these two Canadian Provinces are just as distinct as the people. In Ontario the farmer depends on the cheese factory almost entirely, while the Quebecer is more deeply interested in the manufacture of butter.

The importance of this great Canadian industry can be appreciated when we know that Canada supplies about eighty-five per cent of all cheese imported into Europe, besides supplying a large part of the butter market. Last year the market value of cheese exported was \$20,000,000 after supplying the markets for home consumption. The province of Ontario is made up of some 20,000,000 acres, divided into some 75,000 farms, from which some 60,000 patrons furnish milk to over 1,500 cheese and butter factories.

If one should visit a cheese factory in Ontario and ask the owner why he has such a good market for his cheese, he would learn that it is because Canada has secured a world-wide reputation for honest products. The

Canadian government prohibits the manufacture of all inferior products, such as skim milk cheese, oleomargarine, butterine and process butter, and the Sanitary laws require that everything surrounding the manufacture of cheese and butter be absolutely clean.

The Ontario government is certainly to be congratulated on the success of their dairy laws and on the systematic means of inspection and instruction by which they are carried into effect. In order to facilitate the inspection work the factories and creameries are divided into groups of some thirty to forty each, and over these an inspector is placed. His duty is to visit each factory once a month or as often as possible, assist the cheese or butter-maker, inspect the dairies and milk of each patron, and do anything he may think of that will improve the dairy products made in the factories under his care. These men are responsible to and must report weekly to a chief instructor and sanitary inspector, who is again responsible to the Government. Special attention is paid to the sanitary conditions of the buildings, drains and water supply, and the surroundings are so beautified with trees and flowers that the cheese-factory which formerly was a collecting place for flies and bad odors is fast becoming an ornament and a pride to the dairy community.

In Quebec many cheese are made, but most of the milk is made into butter, which is usually of a very fine quality. Here the small French-Canadian cattle find good pasture on the highlands and have plenty of fresh, pure water, both of which are conducive to good butter-making.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Canadian government for the good accomplished through the Cow Testing Associations which have been

established with the co-operation of the dairymen in all parts of both Provinces. Already the yield of milk of each cow is being increased, feed is being produced at a smaller cost, unprofitable cows are being sold for beef, better and cleaner stables with improved ventilation and light are being provided, and the profits from dairying are being materially increased.

Farmers' clubs are being formed and successfully conducted all over the country. Agriculture is being taught in the schools, and one has only to visit the home of a progressive dairyman to appreciate and realize the great advantages and opportunities of Canadian dairying.

In those localities where dairying is most in practise the farmers are the most prosperous, comfortable and happy. The houses and out buildings are attractive and neat, and are equipped with all modern conveniences. In fact, the up-to-date dairyman has all the necessities of the city life together with the luxuries of life in the country. Co-operation and rarity of extreme dis-

honesty is the rule amongst Canadian farmers, and the best cheese and butter plants are owned and managed by them.

Much has been done and is being done by both the government and factorymen in improving the facilities for controlling temperature in the factories and during transportation of the dairy products. Refrigerator cars, furnished free by the Dominion government, carry the cheese and butter to Montreal port, where they are loaded onto the steamships for export to Europe.

Undoubtedly the most neglected part of Canadian dairying is in the milk supply of cities and towns. In this very important branch the Canadians are far behind, but they are beginning to realize the relationship of the milk supply to the life of the infant and adult, and no doubt before many months have passed much will be done to improve this now regrettable condition. Taken all in all it is doubtful if any branch of American Agriculture is meeting with more rapid development and popularity than Canadian dairying.

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## FAIREST LITTLE CITY

*By C. G. Brown, '02*

At the head of fair Cayuga,  
Nestling in among the hills;  
Backed by orchards, fields and meadows,  
Washed by splashing streams and rills;—

Picturesque by nature fashioned,  
Beautified by human skill;  
At her feet Cayuga sparkling,  
Crowned by Cornell on the Hill;—

First in beauty, first in culture.  
Let the slogan forth be hurled:  
Ithaca's the Fairest Little  
City of the Western World.

—(From *The Good, The Beautiful, The True*. See page 237).

## FARMERS' WEEK

By N. R. Peet, '10

THE second annual Farmers' Week came, was tremendously successful, and is now a thing of the past. How shall we describe it?

Think of these words: exhibits, lectures, crowd, busy, interested, thoughtful, questioning, and then wrap the word spirit around them all, give them the setting of the magnificent buildings of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, with mild winter weather, and then let your imagination run rampant; even though you were not one of those present, you will have an impression of Farmers' Week which cannot be very far wrong.

For quality and variety it is doubtful if the exhibits of Farmers' Week have ever been surpassed by exhibits at any other agricultural convention of its kind. Those at the state fairs and expositions may be larger but where at such places do we find authorities present for the express purpose of demonstrating them? The Corn Congress, representing, 475 entries of ten ears each has never been equalled in this state. The poultry show differed from most of its kind in that it showed only prize winning birds of all the different breeds, an educational ideal hard to beat. The horse show was restricted by several factors which enter into horse management, such as expense of shipping, animals being out of show condition, etc. But nevertheless the shows of draft horses and breeding stallions were well attended and being conducted by Professor Harper proved well worth while. Then there were the exhibits of the dairy building, farm machinery, home economics, horticulture, plant diseases and insect pests.

And what shall we say about the lectures? For class and range of topics the program of that week was wonderful. The subjects ranged from alfalfa, and the acidimeter, through

butter to cereals, chickens, corn, cheese and cyclones, and then on over the five foot program, ending with vacuum cleaning, weeds, and weather forecasting. Some were illustrated with lantern slides, some were emphasized with charts, but behind each one was an authority; this is the reason beyond a doubt, why Farmers' Week has come to stay as a permanent educational feature.

After Farmers' Week was well under way, the feature that would have perhaps attracted the attention of the onlooker first was the crowd. An attempt was made to have each visitor register, and succeeded to the extent of 1275 names. Those, who are in a position to know, however, estimate that nearly half as many more neglected to register.

Everyone was busy. There were so many things going on, and in so many lines that at least one thing appealed to each one individually, and the visitors were busy from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M. and then some in the evening. And they were *interested*; everything was practical and as there was something going on in every branch of agricultural activity, it would have been strange had they not been. But the intentness with which they listened to lectures on such subjects as agricultural chemistry, plant breeding, and weather forecasting, signified that the practical is at least awakening to the truth of the scientific and is anxious to learn it.

The grasping of the principles underlying all time-honored customs and practices, thereby recommending them or, in some cases, condemning them, was the first step of Mr. Farmer toward Mr. Scientific Agriculturist, and it made him thoughtful. When a lecture was over there would be a slow closing up of note books, a pen-sive exit into the corridors, each one thinking of how that theory he had



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FLORICULTURAL EXHIBIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

just heard applied to his own case and how it answered some of his own questions; it was for the voice behind the megaphone in the main corridor to recall attention to the fact that, "A lecture on Judging Butter now going on in the Dairy Building second floor" or "Exhibition of Spraying Machinery in the basement of the Agronomy building this hour."

Then too there was the questioning. Each lecturer devoted the last ten minutes of his time to answering any questions that might be asked, but these were usually only a starter and after the time was up he would be surrounded by inquirers who were after some definite help on the application of the speaker's theories.

But as we have said before; to retain an adequate memory of Farmer's Week, one must subordinate all these ideas and impressions to spirit. It was this that was worth while probably above everything else. Some of the visitors had it when they came, but they all got it as soon as they entered the buildings. It could be seen in the hearty greetings, the cordial handshaking, and later in the glint of the eye that had just received an inspiration. The professors and the students had it. The professors were giving one or two extra lectures a day, besides holding consultations

and conducting demonstrations, and all this in addition to their regular classroom work. Why were they doing it? Not because it was part of their regular duties, but because they had the spirit; they were alive to the value of the work they were doing and were anxious to give the best of themselves to it.

And how about the students? They were the ones who saw to it that the visitors had a place to stay; they acted as ushers; they maintained a check room, and they had charge of the exhibits. They were not being paid for it either, unless indeed the invaluable experience of doing things, and of associating with these, their predecessors, and learning their viewpoint, be called pay. And the mere interest in their studies would not have caused them to devote themselves to their several duties as they did. No; it can only be attributed to spirit. What caused this spirit? One might as well ask why is water wet? The Agricultural College and college spirit are coming to be synonymous. This fact became so evident as to cause an editorial in our worthy contemporary, *The Cornell Daily Sun* which we take great pleasure in quoting: "In its example of college spirit and seriousness of purpose on the part of both the students and professors,

the Cornell College of Agriculture is unequalled by any of its sister colleges. In the value of its work it is certainly not excelled."

#### FARMERS' WEEK CLASS REUNIONS

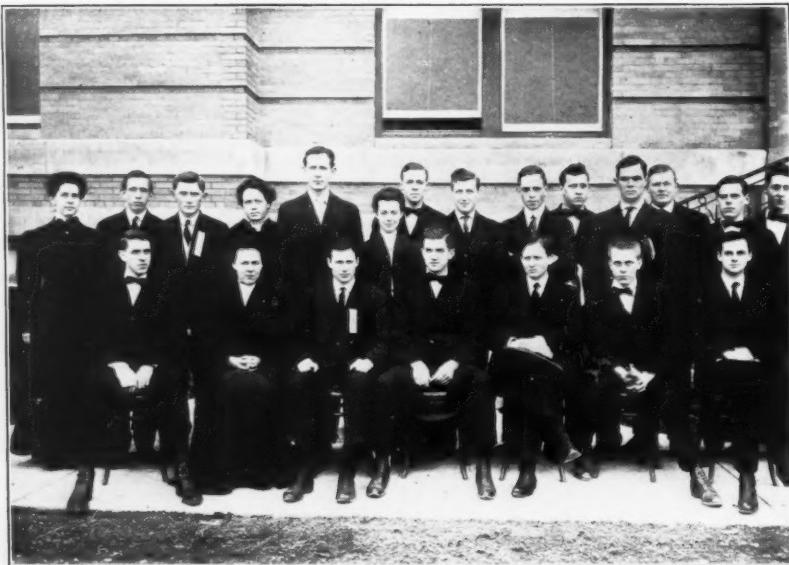
The Fletcher Club ('05) held its reunion on Thursday afternoon. It was decided, that in the future, there would be but one meeting, this to be held during Farmers' Week at Cornell. So there will be no more meetings at the State Fair. The members present were Messrs. Chapman, Phillips, Helfer, Prole, Grinell, Cook, Underdown, Barrus, Mekeel, Snow, and Harriman. Treasurer Chapman's report showed the finances in better shape than ever before.

After the lapse of four years, the members present were enthusiastic over the future of the Club, the loyalty shown by all, and they all expressed the intention of getting more of the fellows out to the next Farmers' Week, and consequently to the re-

union. Of course it goes without saying that the meeting did not break up until the club yell was given.

The Brill Club ('06) also held its reunion Thursday afternoon. Those present decided to hold the next meeting during Farmers' Week 1910 and it is hoped that more of the members will be present at that time; those who were here this year expressed the desire that their classmates might come and see the improvement in the College. The following members were present: Brill, Brown, Shank, Rothmeyer, Pierce, Steele, Matthews, Miller, McCarthy, Wall, Munro, Vann, Tomlinson, Thorne, Tenney, Smith. All enjoyed a very pleasant time talking over the past, each one telling of his experiences since leaving here.

The Stone Club ('08) held its first reunion on Thursday afternoon of Farmers' Week. Professor Stone gave an address of welcome, C. P.



THE CORN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

From left to right, upper row; Miss Evans, Kutschebach, Fitts, Miss Jenkins, Palmer, Miss Kephart, Peet, Johnson, Friedman, Page, Hill, Fisk, Walter, McCloskey. Lower row; Shepard, Miss Browning, Bennett, Frost, Prof. Warren, Scoville, Hitchcock.

Russell gave a short talk on "What a Short Course has done for me," D. S. Wakeman spoke on, "How the Short Course has changed my views of farm life;" and Roy Badger told "Why I came back for more work, and does it pay?"

Arrangements were made for the members of the club who attend the State Fair at Syracuse to meet in the Dairy Building on Grange Day at 12 o'clock, also for the printing of a directory of the members of the club. There were thirty present at the meeting.

#### MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

It seems best to list the various meetings separately in this account of Farmers' Week, in order to give them due importance and distinction. Much more could be written concerning each one, for all typified progress, advance in agricultural development and unity. These conventions formed a large and significant part of the week's activities and their annual meetings will doubtless bring back increasing numbers of farmer students as well as non-alumni members, in future farmers' weeks.

The New York State Experimenters' League held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: Honorary president, R. A. Pearson, Commissioner of Agriculture; president, T. E. Martin of West Rush; vice-president, J. T. Stone, of Marcellus; secretary-treasurer, Professor C. H. Tuck, of Ithaca. This association was formed to promote and conduct active experiments on the farms of the state. It now has from one thousand to fifteen hundred members. An important resolution which this league passed at its meeting requested the director of the College of Agriculture to name some person as a field demonstrator and conductor of experiments. The director has promised to do this if he has the money.

The New York Plant Breeders' Association held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, H. B. Winters; vice-presi-

dent, H. N. Wells, of Portageville; secretary, H. J. Webber, of Ithaca; treasurer, Samuel Fraser, of Geneseo; executive committee, George R. Schaefer, of Ballston Lake, T. B. Wilson of Halls Corners, Professor Hedrick, of Geneva, together with the officers of the society. The organization has a membership limited to those actively engaged in plant breeding. Its objects are to encourage the breeding and improvement of New York State crops, to extend the use of highly bred seeds and fruits, and, in general, to protect the interests of plant breeders throughout the state.

The New York State Branch of the American Poultry Association held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, Professor James E. Rice, of Ithaca; vice-president, H. H. Harriman, of Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Santee, of Cortland; members of the executive committee, to serve for five years each, George H. Burgott, of Lawton, and J. T. Miller, Jr., of Syracuse. The Poultry Association had a larger attendance than at any meeting it has ever held. It requested the state Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for a new poultry building at the College of Agriculture.

A new organization was formed, to be known as the New York State Drainage Association. The idea is a novel one, the organization being the first of this type in the country. The object of the association is the promotion of better drainage on the farms of New York State, by the spreading of information, by the encouragement of drainage investigations and by facilities to assist persons who wish to install proper drainage. The following were elected to office: President, Professor E. O. Fippin, Ithaca; vice-presidents, one from each local agricultural society and grange; secretary, G. A. Crabb, of Ithaca; treasurer, F. E. Gott, of Spencerport; legislative committee, T. B. Wilson, of Halls Corners; G. G. Lansing, of Lockport, and C. R. Mellen, of Geneva.

An association was formed to be known as the "Students' Association of the New York State College of Agriculture." It will include in its membership past and present students of the college. Its objects are to promote fellowship among the students of the college, to further the interests of the College of Agriculture and to aid country life. Its officers as elected are: President, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., of Lawyersville; first-vice-president, E. L. D. Seymour, '09, editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN; second vice-president, A. C. King, of Trumansburg, from the regular students; third vice-president, B. D. Van Buren, of Lockport, from the special students; fourth vice-president H. B. Winters, of Waverly, from the winter course students; secretary-treasurer, A. R. Mann, of Ithaca.

"The Cornell Horticultural Union" was formed to connect the horticultural student with his alma mater, to co-ordinate their common interests and to keep members in touch with the latest horticultural development. At its first meeting fifty members were enrolled. The officers elected follow: President, E. W. Catchpole of North Rose; vice-president, B. D. Van Buren, of Lockport; secretary-treasurer, Professor C. S. Wilson, Ithaca; executive committee, Professor John Craig, Ithaca; Professor L. B. Judson, Ithaca; B. H. Crocheron Ithaca, and the president and secretary ex-officio.

On Saturday noon a luncheon was served in the entomological laboratory to seventy institute workers of the State and their guests. Speeches were made by Dr. Jordan, of Geneva; Dean Bailey, of Ithaca; Commissioner Pearson and others.

At a meeting on February 24, a woman's organization was perfected called the Home Makers' Conference. The objects are to study the best ways of doing home work, of broadening farm life and of elevating the general tone of the community of which they

are a part. The officers elected are President, Mrs. George Monroe, of Dryden; vice-president, Mrs. James Pringle, of Ashville; corresponding secretary, Miss Van Rensselaer, of Ithaca; recording secretary, Mrs. George N. Welles, of Elmira, and treasurer, Miss Grace Fisher, of North Franklin.

A conference of deans of the State agricultural schools was held with representatives of the educational department in the office of the Director of the college on Friday. At this conference three questions in regard to secondary agricultural schools were discussed:

First—it was decided that the schools should be practical schools to fit persons to go back on the farms. They might also train people to teach agriculture; but their main business should be to train farmers.

Second—That these schools should be co-ordinated together into one general system and not be isolated efforts at education.

Third—that a bill should be introduced in the present Legislature advocating the establishment of agriculture throughout the public schools of the state in a similar way to the trade schools established by the law of 1908. Wherever agriculture is established the state is to contribute \$500 a year toward the pay of the first teacher in each school and \$200 each year toward the pay of other teachers in the same school if there are such. That these schools teaching agriculture are to be under the supervision of a committee of persons from their locality who are interested in agricultural education. The bill has been placed in the hands of the executive committee of the New York State Grange for introduction in the Legislature. If passed, it will necessitate the establishment of an executive office of agriculture in the educational department of the state.

On Saturday another conference was held to consider the question of branch experiment stations, several of which are being demanded by certain sections of the state. As a result

of this conference it was unanimously decided that no branch experiment stations should be established in the sense of buying land and erecting permanent buildings, but that field laboratories and stations to solve individual problems might be furnished and established till the problem for which they were established was finally settled.

The Cornell University Dairy Students Association held its fourth an-

nual meeting and elected the following officers: President, John H. Kelly, '06, of Lysander; vice-president, Homer C. Teall, '08, of Ithaca; secretary, R. C. H. Fowler, '05; assistant secretary, Winfield Markham, '04; treasurer, Wyndham Andrews, '08.

At this meeting there were very interesting addresses by Dean Bailey, H. A. Harding, Professors Stocking and Publow; also short talks by W. Andrews, '08, and R. C. H. Fowler, '06.

## THE SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL STAGE

By A. M. Kruse, '11



K. C. LIVERMORE (2d Prize)

G. P. SCOVILLE

R. J. SHEPARD (Winner)

MISS E. F. GENUNG

P. H. ELWOOD

F. N. DARLING

ON the evening of February 26th, the second annual stage was held under the auspices of the Agricultural Association. Hon. Andrew D. White was the presiding officer for the evening and in his opening remarks complimented the College on its great advancement. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to appear before the College of Agriculture; the memories connected with its establishment and with Ezra Cornell's interest in it were, he said, always

pleasant. In speaking of the Agricultural Stage, Dr. White laid great stress on the benefits derived from public speaking.

At the close of the competition which followed, Dean L. H. Bailey delivered an address in his usual inspiring strain. He spoke of new activities in Agriculture and of the need of personal leadership. An announcement, which created considerable enthusiasm, was made by him. A prize to further the interest in public

speaking, has been offered by A. R. Eastman of Waterville, N. Y. It is to be known as the Eastman Prize, and, consisting of one hundred dollars is open only to students of Agriculture. Mr. Eastman, offered also the prizes given at this stage.

The first prize for this year's stage was awarded to R. J. Shepard, '10, whose speech will appear in an ensuing issue of the *COUNTRYMAN*. Mr. Shepard spoke on the Disadvantages of the Davis Bill. He maintained that governmental aid in rural education in agriculture would have a destructive influence upon the farmer's interest in such subjects. The second prize was awarded to K. C. Livermore, '09, whose speech on Seed Regulation is included in the March issue.

G. P. Scoville, '10, made a plea for a new type of country church. He asked that there be fewer denominations, less dogma and more real religion. The advantages of, and the benefits to be derived by the farmer from the Parcels Post were set forth by P. H. Elwood, '10. The ever interesting subject of the Farmer and the Tariff was presented by F. N. Darling, '10. Elizabeth Genung, Sp., replied to R. J. Shepard's speech on the Disadvantages of the Davis Bill. In her opinion, agricultural education and betterment of country conditions need assistance from the central government. Her arguments were set forth clearly and forcibly.

The program was concluded by the decision of the Judges and the awarding of the prizes.

## PLANS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

*By H. H. Whetzel, Assistant Professor, in Charge*

THE investigation work of the department of Plant Pathology will continue to be carried on largely in field laboratories. This scheme has been followed out for the past two years with excellent success, and for the coming year we have arranged for four such laboratories with a competent man in charge of each. The central idea in this field laboratory work is to put the man who is to investigate the problem right in the field where the problem is, rather than to attempt to bring the problem to the laboratory, often times a considerable distance away. The field laboratory idea was first put into concrete form two years ago when Mr. Reddick of the Department took up the investigation of the Black Rot of grapes. For the past two summers our field laboratory on the Black Rot of grapes investigation has been located at Romulus, N. Y., where Mr. Reddick has spent all of his time from early in June until late in September. We propose to continue

this field laboratory again this season with Mr. Reddick in charge. The work is to be located as usual in Romulus, and to be carried on in cooperation with Prof. Wilson of the Department of Horticulture. The work on the Black Rot of grapes has been very successful for the past two years, and we believe our success in the control of the disease was due in a very large degree to the fact that a man fully acquainted with the habits of the parasite was on the ground constantly. It is proposed to continue this field laboratory for the study of grape diseases for a number of years, as there are several other important diseases of the grape which need careful study and observation. One of these, the so-called Necrosis of the Grape, on which we have just issued a preliminary bulletin, is to receive further consideration by Mr. Reddick. Some rather extensive experiments in connection with this disease are planned for the next few years.

Last season we established at Oneida, N. Y. on the farms of the Burt Olney Canning Co., another field laboratory for the study of bean diseases. Mr. M. F. Barrus, assistant in the department was in charge of this. The spraying of about 250 acres of beans was under his immediate direction, the prime object of this investigation being to determine whether spraying for the control of the Bean Anthracnose is profitable or not, and if not, to determine what methods may be used for successfully combating this disease. This field laboratory was maintained through the direct cooperation of the growers. The arrangement was very successful and satisfactory and arrangements have been made to continue the laboratory on the same basis the coming season. The Department of Plant Pathology expects to make it a regular practice to cooperate with the growers for the study and control of the more common diseases of crops in the State. It is believed that methods and principles worked out right in the fields of growers who are financially interested in the cooperation, will be more apt to be practical, and what is more important, successfully followed up after the field laboratory may be removed.

Arrangements have also been made for a field laboratory at Seneca Castle, N. Y. in a large nursery there. The problem to be solved here is the control of Fire Blight in nursery stock and will be in charge of Mr. V. B. Stewart, of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., who has been devoting the past year to a study of this disease with the object of taking charge of this work here. Mr. Stewart will become a graduate student in the Department of Plant Pathology next year. This field laboratory will also be conducted in cooperation with the nurserymen on whose farm the experiments are to be carried out. The fourth field laboratory, which will be established for the special study of apple and peach diseases, particularly in regard to the use of lime-sulphur as a summer spray on these fruits, will be located on the farm of

Mr. L. B. Frear, near Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Everett Wallace, who for the past year and a half has been a graduate student in the department of Plant Pathology will have charge of this field laboratory.

A rather extensive cooperative experiment is being planned to test out the merits of various so called Fire Blight remedies which are now on the market. This work was begun last season in a small way on the University grounds and will be repeated and carried out on a more extensive scale on some very badly blighted pear orchards about Oswego, N. Y. Four of five different remedies are already on hand to be tried out in this experiment.

The Department of Plant Pathology proposes to follow the policy of devoting its energies chiefly to a careful re-study of the more common fungous diseases of grapes grown in the State together with a careful investigation of the means and methods for controlling the same, looking particularly to the matter of practical, effective, and profitable methods of control.

In connection with the teaching work some new changes are to be introduced into the courses that are to be offered next year. The Winter Course Farm Botany which up to the present time has been given in the Department of Plant Pathology will be given elsewhere. The course in Plant Diseases for winter course students will be much enlarged and double the time we have heretofore been able to give to this work will be devoted to this course next winter.

Course 4, listed as Practical Plant Pathology will very likely be divided up into two or three units that may be elected separately by students who have already had course one. It is very likely that in this will be included a course on the diseases of fruits and fruit trees; another, perhaps on the diseases of garden, truck and field crops, and possibly also a course on the diseases of shade and forest trees, the object being to provide for students taking work along special lines of Agriculture.

# The Cornell Countryman

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APRIL, 1909

THE COUNTRYMAN wishes to give expression to its deep grief over the death on March 11th, of Professor M. V. Slingerland. In losing him from our midst we are made poorer by one man who has worked unceasingly and ever unselfishly for the College and for the State. He was an instructor, helpful, enthusiastic and sympathetic; an investigator thorough, untiring and capable; and a friend whose friendship carried no little privilege and source of appreciation. We convey our sincere sympathy to those whose bereavement is closer than ours, but with whose sorrow we mingle our own acute sense of deprivation.

## Organization

Two movements of considerable importance have recently taken place in the College. The first was the organization of the Students' Association, and the second, the organization of the Class of 1909, Agriculture. The former is an Asso-

ciation of present and former students, and is to include every person in good standing who has ever attended the College as a student. The executive committee is drawing up the Constitution and By-laws which will be discussed at the next annual meeting. Meanwhile it is to be desired that ideas in regard to details of the plan be received from as many of the present and former students as possible. The secretary will send letters to all alumni who can be reached, and it is essential that every loyal student enter into this organization. Its opportunities are extensive, not only in the College sphere and the relation of student to student, but in the State and national relations,—wherein this Association will form a unified body of agriculturists which can wield power in the advancement of agriculture, and the welfare of rural communities. Its capillaries reach out all over the country and by enthusiastic cooperation, a pulse of spirit, inspiration and assistance can be sent through every vein and artery that binds together the whole body.

The class organization also aims at closer relationship in after life. It may well exist as a sub-body of the larger association, striving in a more concentrated form for the same co-operation and strength in a mutual purpose, and furthermore it will keep together the interests and activities of its members. Not the least in importance from our point of view is the assistance that such organizations can afford THE COUNTRYMAN by adding to its Former Students' Column. Each secretary of any such organization should be in constant touch with the College magazine and realize in it his official and logical organ for the expression of ideas.

### Attributes of Spring

Spring is certainly here! In a very few days an Easter vacation may find us helping along the spring plowing or waiting impatiently for the ground to thaw out permanently. In spite of the blizzards that may arrive, as in former years, in May or even June; however cold one's ears may get making eight o'clocks, Spring is here. We know it for we have observed on several occasions boys of varying sizes and ages, at the cheerful occupation of playing ball. Both their precedent and the calendar justifies a call for candidates for the Agricultural team. It is unnecessary to go into detail concerning past teams—and in fact past athletics, in general, in the College. At times we have won, at others lost, but at no time have we "quit," or lacked interest sufficient to get a crew or a team together, and fight. Once more men are wanted to defend Agriculture on the diamond; let many a candidate turn out.

So, too, it is past time that the crew should have started its work, as indeed it has. The machine work will become monotonous in time, but it is exercise and it is for the College. With the new boat house as a reality, facilities for extended practice on the water should result shortly, and this too adds interest and furnishes additional recompense. But this sort of thought of reward and personal benefit is out of place, incidental, subsidiary. The essence of the work is that it is forwarding, aiding the College of Agriculture—keeping it at the head where it has taken its place—and though inconvenience and discomfort greet the individual, there is a lasting reward, one that is worth while, in

the satisfaction of work well done, of sacrifice rightly directed.

**Andrew D. White and The College** The "Shorthorns" have a new champion; one of whom they may well be

proud in the highest degree. Not that they *need* any outside support—for as every one of us knows, the short course classes are as much a part of the College, and as independent and representative of Cornell spirit as any of us—but unsolicited, genuine appreciation from such a source is ever gratifying. Hence the words of the Honorable Andrew D. White, Ex-president of the University, at the banquet of the Cornell Alumni Club of Buffalo on February 20th mean a great deal, not only to the short course men and women, but to the College as a whole. To quote him, we present the following from the *Cornell Alumni News*:

"As to the winter agricultural students I assure you that you have a right to be proud of them. I have seen them at work in their laboratories, libraries and lecture-rooms, have attended their discussions and their public exercises, have walked and talked with many of them and I have been surprised and delighted at their vigor, their zeal, their ambition to give new and helpful impulses, not to the agriculture of this great commonwealth, but to its whole policy."

#### THE SHORTHORNS

"These special students in agriculture are generally known among students in the full regular course as shorthorns, but let me remind you that among all the cattle upon a thousand hills, the Shorthorns are among the most valuable. Indeed I think that some of the energetic characteristics of these shorthorns are having a happy influence in improving the other breeds represented in our great herd. Some of the strongest among recent impulses for good among us have come from this very quarter, which waited so long for proper recognition by the state. There is a sort of agriculture, if you choose so to call it, which is discouraging. As I rise from my daily paper, disheartened, disgusted—after mentally floundering through the filth accumulated every day by the muck

rake, I not infrequently visit our new Agricultural College, with the result that I return home like one having stepped from a mud bath into the clear waters of a cool stream, strengthened and braced in body and soul."

We have often noted Dr. White about the buildings and grounds of the College, and enjoy towards him the beneficial intimacy of a close friend; not alone because of these occasional visits, however, but also because of his interest in the two Annual Stages at which he has presided. With gratitude for his words of encouragement and inspiration, we can take pride in striving to raise the College and the Farmer to the stations of power and importance which, for the future, he has assigned them.

The speakers on the two Agricultural Stages of 1908 and 1909, have something more than the

**A Truly Royal Trophy**

satisfaction of having participated, to take to heart and ponder over. They have jointly formed the occasion for a gift that provides a prize for public speaking in the College of Agriculture, which in amount is excelled by no other trophy in the University. The success of the project for an annual competition was for a time the subject of doubt and experiment. Now it has been proven; the contestants have made good. Mr. A. R. Eastman, through whose generosity the prizes for the past two events were made possible, has now arranged for the investment of a sum of money, the interest from which, amounting to one hundred dollars annually, is to be awarded for the best original speeches delivered by students of the College each year. Interest has never been lacking in this activity; it is safe to say it that will never be more lacking. May it result in training,

competition and excellence in direct, effective speaking, that will pave the way for the triumph of the farmer in defending by force of argument, his rights, and in securing, against all unworthy efforts, just, wise and productive legislation. We foresee a vast influence and importance in the future of the Eastman Agricultural Stage.

We are in receipt of a communication suggesting the establishment of an inquiry or Ques-

tion Column as part of the COUNTRYMAN. We are grateful for this suggestion, and will be very glad to obtain and publish the opinion of a Professor upon any question of agricultural interest from our readers. Such a plan has been occasionally thought of, but the absence of any questions ever sent to us has invariably removed any logical excuse for its starting into being. But now that the ice is broken "fire away," and we shall endeavor to present the latest authoritative information upon any suggested subject.

**The Annual Index**

It has been the custom for the past few years to publish an index of the preceding volume of the COUNTRYMAN. The press work on the index for Volume V is now under way and the copies will be ready for distribution with the May and June issues. To subscribers they are free, to non-subscribers the price is ten cents. Persons desiring copies of this complete index are requested to have their applications in our hands not later than April 30th, as orders received after that time cannot be considered.

## GENERAL AGRICULTURAL NEWS

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Grange which assembled at Little Falls, N. Y. in February continued for four days and was the largest of its kind ever held in the state. The delegates and grange members present numbered over five hundred and there were full as many more present as visitors. The reports of the various committees showed the grange to be in a flourishing condition, and if the number of resolutions introduced by the members may be taken as a criterion there is a deeper and more widespread interest than ever before. The membership and the financial standing of the grange was reported by the secretary to be as follows: On January 1, 1909 there were 700 granges with a total membership of 83,267. During the year, dues to the amount of \$15,000 have been paid and the total resources are \$36,124.89. The surplus fund is on deposit in trust companies and savings banks.

The committee appointed to consider tuberculosis and the slaughtering of infected cattle, after giving considerable thought to the matter decided that legislation had best be of a broad and comprehensive scope so as to safeguard the interest of the owner and the public as well. A bill embodying these provisions was introduced in the last legislature and passed but immediately afterward it was found to be impractical and at the request of the committee it was vetoed by the Governor. A few weeks later the legislature in a special session passed another bill which lacked the objectionable features of the former. This bill is still a law and is giving good results tho it will be possible to perfect certain parts of it in the future. To this end the committee reported in favor of an amendment providing that where a herd is to be condemned the owner may employ a veterinarian at his own expense to act with the state veterinarian and in case of a disagreement a third dis-

interested veterinarian shall be called in and no animal is to be slaughtered unless condemned by a majority. The committee also reported favorably on the plan to investigate the milk business in order to secure information which would make possible the working out of a scheme whereby the producer would be enabled to receive more for his product and the consumer to receive a better quality of milk.

The grange went on record as being heartily in favor of the present good roads law and urged that every member give all possible aid to the new Highway Commission in carrying out the provisions of the new law. The committee on co-operation and trade recommended that a standing committee be appointed to investigate and report on the best methods in practice by successful grange co-operative associations in this and other states. This information is to be kept on file for future use. In educational matters it was the opinion of the grange that a more diversified knowledge on the part of the people is necessary to the betterment of the farmer. Therefore, it is essential that there shall be closer relations established between the secondary schools and the College of Agriculture but that no more schools of agriculture should be started until those already in operation have proved their worth. The grange also believes that the Department of Education be cooperated with in formulating a plan of legislation that will better meet the requirements in regard to the supervision and oversight of the rural schools.

\* \* \*

The Thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeder's Association was the largest and most successful meeting in the history of the society. The demand for Ayrshires has increased in the past year and the tests and yearly records made show them to be coming to the front as a dairy breed and possessing staying qualities.

As an incentive to improve the breed by making better records cash prizes are offered. Prizes to the amount of \$150 will be given to herds of five cows giving the best butter records while \$75 will be given in individual prizes. In order to encourage the testing of cows from year to year, a championship ribbon will be given to the champion cow at the end of every second, third, fourth, and fifth year. Beside this it was voted to appropriate \$300 for the Yukon Pacific Exposition, \$300 for the national show, and \$500 will be raised by popular subscription for herd prizes at the Yukon Exposition. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. E. S. Fletcher, secretary, Mr. C. M. Winslow, treasurer, Mr. N. S. Winsor. The meeting thru resolution expressed the desire that the next National Dairy Show should be held in New York.

\* \* \*

It seems probable that the legislature, acting upon the suggestions of Governor Hughes, will provide for the inspection of meats, abattoirs, and the places where meats are handled. This should improve the quality of the local meats and make a better market for them. The federal inspection of meats intended for interstate or foreign trade has raised the quality of those meats until in many instances they have driven the local meats out of the market or greatly reduced their sale. With proper and careful state inspection the sale of local meats will increase and this increased demand will result in better prices to the farmer. In many other states where confidence is placed in local meats to a degree that puts them in competition with federal inspected meats it is due to the state inspection and both farmers and butchers realize the benefit.

\* \* \*

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed Mr. B. H. Rawl as Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of

Animal Industry, to succeed Prof. Ed. H. Webster, who resigned some weeks ago to accept the position of dean of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Rawl has heretofore had charge of the dairy farming investigations of the Dairy Division. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and has pursued special courses at the Pennsylvania State College and the University of Wisconsin.

\* \* \*

During the last week in February, Commissioner Pearson called a Conference to consider means for preventing damage from the gypsy and brown tail moths in this State. Those present at the meeting included representatives from the New York State fruit growers association, the Western New York Horticultural Society, the Orleans County Fruit Growers Association, the Eastern Nurseryman's Association, and the New York Florists' Club. Plans for combating these pests were discussed and it was decided to lay the whole matter before the legislature. To further this part of the undertaking, a delegation headed by Commissioner Pearson called on Governor Hughes and it is probable that a bill including the recommendations of the Conference will be presented to the legislature for action.

\* \* \*

Robert Stanton, '07, who was a special student in chemistry during his university course, and held a French degree in Agriculture when he came to Ithaca, has been making for the Agricultural District Clery Syndicate of Paris, a comparative study of the systems employed in the neighborhood of the French capital for the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets. Copies of these two reports have been sent to the University Library. French scientific circles have complimented Mr. Stanton on his work.

## CAMPUS NOTES

The regular March Assembly was held in the auditorium Thursday evening, March fourth. The attendance was rather small but lack of numbers was made up by the spirit of those present. Besides selections by the Glee and Mandolin clubs, Mr. Moore, in charge of the forcing houses, rendered a solo which was enthusiastically received, and then responded with an encore. Dean Bailey talked on "Tendencies toward Socialism" and again we were pleasantly surprised by a new poem, "The Land of Why-and-Who." The last hour was spent in a general good time, lemonade and cookies having been furnished in abundance.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the members of last year's Agricultural Crew, W. A. Salisbury, Sp., was elected captain. The election of a manager was postponed for a short time. About thirty men are now registered at the Armory for the Agricultural Crew. Out of this number there are only three or four men from last year's crew. The building of the new Inter-college boat-house will give future crews more time on the water than has been the privilege in former years.

\* \* \*

At the Junior Smoker, held in the Armory, February 19th, 1909, "C's" were awarded to the following men in the Agricultural College: Track—Refine Latting Roseman and Hobart Cone Young; Crew—Edward Irving Bayer and Frank Burnette Kelley; Football—Edward Irving Bayer, Floyd Wayne Bell and Berwick Bruce Wood; Cross Country—Hobart Cone Young.

\* \* \*

During the banquet of the Connecticut Pomological Society at Hartford, February third, Mr. J. H. Hale, the president, said that he had been at Cornell University the previous week and had spoken to the students in Horticulture. After his talk he passed through a hall and saw a young Chinaman, a student, flirting with a pretty girl. "My boy," said Mr.

Hale, "this is not studying Horticulture." "Yes it is," said the boy, "I am studying the peach."—*The Connecticut Farmer*.

\* \* \*

Institute schools were held during the week of March first, at Spencerport, Alfred and Delhi. Subjects of general interest such as "The Farm Home" and "Poultry Raising" were treated at all of these schools but the kind of agriculture most prominent in the communities where the Institutes were held received chief attention on the program as follows: Horticulture at Spencerport, General Farming at Alfred and Dairying at Delhi. The Agricultural College faculty was well represented among the speakers at these meetings. At Spencerport, Professors C. H. Tuck, G. W. Cavanaugh, John Craig, C. A. Rogers, and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, and Drs. Williams and Moore of the State Veterinary College spoke. At Alfred, Professors J. E. Rice, E. O. Fippin, G. F. Warren, C. S. Wilson H. H. Whetzel, and Miss Flora Rose, and Dr. James Law, also of the State Veterinary College, addressed the meeting.

\* \* \*

Dean L. H. Bailey recently took a trip to Columbus, Mississippi, where he delivered two addresses, March 10th and 11th.

\* \* \*

Commissioner Pearson was in Ithaca on Saturday, March 6th and in the evening addressed a meeting of the local Grange.

\* \* \*

Three of the lectures in the University course on Sanitary Science and Public Health, have been given by members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. On February 11th, "The Effect of Dairy Processes on Pathogenic Bacteria and their transmission to Human Beings" was discussed by Professor W. A. Stocking, on February 16th, "Dairy Hygiene," by Professor C. A. Publow, and on March 9th, "Insects and the Transmission of Disease," by Professor A. D. MacGillivray.

At a meeting held at the College of Agriculture February 27, 1909, Mr. J. W. Pincus editor of the *Jewish Farmer* addressed fourteen Jewish students of the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges. Mr. Pincus spoke of the conditions of Jewish Agriculture in the United States and explained the necessity of extension work which is essential to its promotion. He urged the young men to take up this kind of work and prepare themselves for it while at the different Agricultural Colleges.

\* \* \*

A good illustration of the interest manifested towards Farmers' Week by New York State Farmers was the large delegation here from Genesee County, there being between twenty-five and thirty men from the town of Batavia alone.

\* \* \*

An important though very poorly attended meeting of the Agricultural Association was held March 9th. The committee which had been appointed to compile the Constitution and By-laws which were scattered throughout the minutes, reported and submitted together with the complete documents, suggestions for their revision in order to bring them up to date. The questions were thoroughly discussed by the few who had shown sufficient interest to attend, and a series of amendments were prepared which were to be posted and taken up again at the next regular meeting.

\* \* \*

Members of the Stone Club of 1909 spent a very enjoyable social evening as the guests of Professor and Mrs. J. L. Stone at their home on Wait Ave., on the evening of February 22. A book-case was presented to Professor Stone by the Club as a token of their regard for him.

\* \* \*

On March 10th, a meeting of the class of 1909 of the College of Agriculture was called for the consideration of the question of organizing as a

class. Under the temporary chairmanship of R. C. Lawry, the plan was discussed, and seemed to be favored by all. A committee was then appointed to draw up a constitution, and soon submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

Preamble: In order to strengthen the Class of 1909 of the College of Agriculture, while in the University, and to bind it more firmly together after graduation, we hereby organize with the following constitution:

Article 1—Name. The name of this organization shall be the Class of 1909, Agriculture.

Article 2—Officers. The officers shall consist of a president, 1st vice-president, 2d vice-president, life secretary-treasurer, and assistant secretary-treasurer.

Article 3—Duties. The duties of the officers shall be as prescribed by Robert's Rules or Order. It shall be the further duty of the secretary-treasurer to keep a record of the whereabouts and activities of each member and to communicate same to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, and to handle all funds of the Class.

Article 4—Members. The members of this Class shall consist of all students receiving a B.S.A. in June, 1909, and all Specials (one-two-three-and four-year) who will leave the University in June 1909, permanently.

Article 5—Meetings. The president shall call a meeting whenever desirable or necessary.

The election of officers was then taken up and resulted in the following: President, E. H. Thompson; first vice-president, K. C. Livermore; second vice-president, G. H. Miller; secretary-treasurer, E. L. D. Seymour; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Edna Jenkins.

It was then moved and carried that a tax of twenty-five cents be levied upon each member to pay for a card index, book for minutes, etc. A second motion then resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of a "Senior Stunt." The committee was appointed as follows: Chairman, H. B.

Fullerton, S. F. Willard, Jr., Miss Aherne, C. F. Boehler, and E. W. Mitchell. It was then moved, seconded and carried that the editor of the *COUNTRYMAN* be authorized to call a meeting of the class at any time this spring for the purpose of taking a group picture. After some discussion of the possibilities of a banquet or other event before graduation the meeting was adjourned.

\* \* \*

The championship game between the Civil Engineers and the Ags. in the intercollegiate basketball series was played in the Armory on Saturday afternoon, March 13. The date or something else, which we fear we will have to call superior playing on the part of the C. E.'s. proved the undoing of the Ag. team and the series went with the game to the College of Civil Engineering. The score of the game was 17-8. Perhaps it was the closeness of this final spurt for college honors, perhaps it was the growing intercollege spirit, but at any rate the interest and enthusiasm shown at this game will closely rival that shown at Varsity games. We are wont to believe that it was college spirit which was responsible for this; if it was, it cannot but help increase the Cornell spirit.

\* \* \*

Professor Rice attended and spoke at the Ohio State Poultry Institute held at the Ohio State University, March 9 and 10. Professor Rice tells us that the purpose of this meeting was to start a poultry department at the Ohio State College of Agriculture, and it succeeded to the extent that a determination to have such a department at any rate was established. Professor Rice gave his report on "Poultry Education and Investigation in the United States," which was received with great favor at the meeting of the American Poultry Association last August. J. C. Halpin, Cornell, B.S.A., '05, and at present Instructor in Poultry Husbandry at Michigan Agricultural College, also addressed this meeting.

## FORMER STUDENTS

### A CORNELL ENTOMOLOGIST IN AFRICA

One of the Cornell entomologists who is rapidly winning a reputation in his chosen field is Charles W. Howard, A.B., 1904. On completing his undergraduate work here, he remained as a laboratory assistant, in the department of Entomology for a part of the following year and, early in 1905, went to Pretoria as Assistant Entomologist to the Transvaal Department of Agriculture. On the death of C. B. Simpson, B.S.A., 1899, he became Government Entomologist to the Transvaal. Recently he has transferred to Portuguese East Africa in a similar position.



C. W. HOWARD

Aside from the educational work which must accompany the introduction of modern American methods of Economic Entomology into a conservative colony, Mr. Howard's main work will be in studying and combatting insect transmitters of diseases and, in the fight against the locust plague.

Something of the extent of the latter may be seen from the fact that,

in a single district of the colony, the locusts last year damaged the cocoanut crop alone to the extent of \$360,000. On a big sugar plantation along the Zambezi River there have just been dug from among the canes, over an area of 2000 hectares, more than *fourteen tons* of locust eggs. In addition to this method of destroying the pest, oil was being spread along all the roadways and other areas where the young grasshoppers were hatching out. Mr. Howard has organized in connection with this work, a system for collecting information which, during the year, should give much reliable data as a basis for the fight in the future.

In a recent letter, he writes that he is somewhat handicapped by lack of proper equipment, but that the work is being very liberally supported, and that as fast as he can collect apparatus, he will be able to obtain it. It is hard for us to realize what it means for so conservative a government to take the radical step of establishing and actively supporting such a department, and it may well be seen that the work will call for the exercise of the greatest tact and ability in handling men as well as demanding a knowledge of technical entomology. Mr. Howard's success in the past few years bespeaks an equally successful experience in his new field and his work will be watched with interest by his Cornell friends.

'00, W. D.—James A. Redburn has had considerable experience in the management of large and important dairies, having been for two years with Major John J. Rikers at Port Chester, N. Y.; another two years he had charge of Hon. Whitelaw Ried's dairy at White Plains; for the same length of time and in the same capacity, he was connected with the Gedney farm at White Plains, N. Y.; and for the past two and one half years, he has had charge of the dairy and herd of Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson at Sterlington, Vt. At this last place there are forty head of registered Ayrshires, several of which are now making over 50 pounds per day, and

two of them are making over 60 pounds.

Mr. Redburn suggests that the COUNTRYMAN start a question department. We are glad to receive suggestions of this sort, they signify that the former students are interested in us. We shall keep this advice in mind.

'03-'05, W. A.—W. G. Phillips has been home ever since he left here in '05, and is engaged in general farming on his own farm at East Bloomfield, N. Y. He is specializing however, in pure bred sheep, swine and chickens.

'04, Sp.—D. E. Carley is at White Spring Farm, Lisle, N. Y. where he is breeding pure bred Holsteins. He has about thirty head at present.

'05, B. S. A.—Lee A. Chase was married to Miss Anna Sarah Case on Wednesday, February 24th, at the home of the bride's parents in Gloversville, N. Y.

'05, W. D.—John A. Smith has just completed his fifth year as buttermaker at the Clover factory, located at Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.

'05, W. D.—Harold Straw is supplying his home town, Guilford, Me., with certified milk. Mr. Straw has a model dairy and gives his patrons the best possible product.

'05, W. D.—Harry Walker has formed a partnership with his brother and they have purchased the old homestead near Auburn, N. Y.

'06, B. S. A.—F. E. Peck, who has been teaching in the Agricultural Department of the Mt. Hermon Preparatory School at Mt. Hermon, Mass., has now taken charge of the bacteriology work in the Fairfield Dairy Co. at Montclair, N. J.

'07, Ph.D.—J. Eliot Corl, Associate Horticulturist at the University of Arizona Experiment Station, had a very interesting trip into Mexico last fall, and is sending us a short article about it; this will be found elsewhere in this issue. THE COUNTRYMAN desires to say that it appreciates this kind of remembrance; we only wish that more of the former students would do likewise when they do any-

thing in which they think their classmates would be interested.

'07. W. D.—Wm. Murray has been very successful since leaving Cornell. He is located at Sempronius, N. Y.

'07. B. S. A.—H. B. Grubbs is with Thomas Mawson, landscape architect, and his address is Sheldwick Lees, Faversham, Kent, England.

'07. W. D.—Carl A. Thornton is manager of the Lake Placid Club dairy.

'08. B. S. A.—T. H. Desmond is with Townsend and Fleming, landscape architects, 1326 Prudential Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

'08. W. D.—Edward Miller has been employed at Constableville, N. Y. since he finished his course. Mr. Miller had some fine scoring cheese at the last State Fair.

'08. W. D.—Alex Salton is located at Towanda, Pa.

'08. W. D.—Henry Ayres has recently taken charge of a dairy plan at South Otzelic.

'08. W. D.—Earl H. Powler has taken charge of a large dairy at Lake Kushqua, N. Y.

'08. W. A.—J. F. Hager was married at Bainbridge, N. Y. last spring.

'08. W. A.—Elbert Slorah was married to Miss Mary Harriet Norton at Barneveld, N. Y., on February 3, 1909.

'08. W. A.—F. E. Thayer is working with his father on their farm at Frewsburg, N. Y. Mr. Thayer is breeding sheep, cows, hogs, and horses besides raising most of his own feed.

'08. W. A.—James G. Deuer has taken a position of manager of Brookdale Farm, Brewster, N. Y.

'08. W. A.—Roy Badger is with his father on his farm of 225 acres at DePeyster, N. Y. where he makes dairy farming a specialty.

'08. W. A.—R. W. Beecher is in partnership with his father under the name of J. S. Beecher & Son. Their specialty is breeding of merino sheep.

'08. W. D.—Vincent E. Barnes of Delhi, N. Y. was married to Miss Gertrude Robertson of Meridale in July, 1908. He is now employed as

buttermaker for the Cooperative Creamery Co. at Delhi, N. Y.

'09. Sp.—A. C. Barns is located on the Brooklands Farm at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Barns has been visiting dairy farms for a month, and is convinced of the practicability of milking machines, and intends to install them on his farm. He has 350 acres and 300 head of pure bred cows. Barns will be glad to see any student that lands in that region.

## BOOK REVIEW

**THE GOOD, THE BEAUTIFUL, THE TRUE,**  
by C. F. Brown, editor the *Holstein Freisian World*. 6x4 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, 150 pages. Cloth. Published by the author, Ithaca, N. Y.

Josh Billings has said "I beleave everything there is in the Bible, the things i kant understand i beleave the most." From several of the poems contained in this little volume, it is easy to see that Mr. Brown is not a disciple of Mr. Billings—in this respect at least. In fact he acknowledges and defends a distinct and wholly personal religion or lack of one, which he sets down in rhyme as viewed from different points of view. This is the tenor of "Anthropomorphic Gods," "Metrical Theology," "Why I Am an Atheist," "Gods on Toast," and other of the verses, which to anyone either immune to or searching for new thought, will probably prove of considerable interest.

It is, however, with the other poems forming the slight majority, dealing with nature and a variety of such subjects that we would have more to do. A number of these consider and champion farming and its various details in a way that is readable. The subject matter of "Farm Philosophy" has doubtless been read in text books or heard in lectures many times—yet the very fact that it is in rhyme and rhythm, attracts one's notice and attention. "The Song of the Holstein Freisian," and other sonnets of like kind are decidedly unique in their application, and these and a number of other poems might

furnish recreation for many a farmer. On another page we present one of the features of the book which will appeal to many readers—as would also a birthday poem to Professor Roberts, at the time of his seventy-fifth anniversary, had we space to print it.

On the whole, *The Good, The Beautiful and the True*, is worth some time and examination, and can furnish

some hours of recreation. It is not without its minor errors and crudities, and as mentioned above, some of the conclusions drawn are rather sudden and startling, but these facts perhaps lend rather than detract any interest to the little volume.

It may be procured from the Ithaca bookstores, or directly from the author.

## SOME THOUGHTS OF THE FUTURE

¶ At this opportune time we wish to call attention to a few of the features of the May issue of the **COUNTRYMAN**, which, we think, warrant special mention.

I. In anticipation of the Annual Tompkins County School Picnic, the issue will recognize the anniversary of the 1908 Picnic, by filling several pages with photographic reproductions of views of that activity.

(Note: Perhaps YOU will appear in some of the groups pictured.)

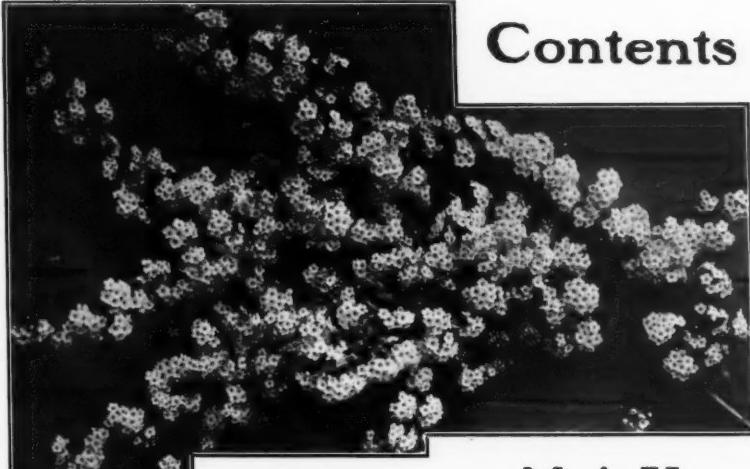
II. Articles of special importance will include discussions on The Practical Value of Lightning Rods, by H. W. Riley, of the Farm Machinery Department; the recently invented Powdered Eggs and Milk, by Prof. G. W. Cavanaugh, of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry; the desirability and ease of breeding heavy draft horses on the farm, by Prof. M. W. Harper; the question of providing attractions for Poultry Shows, by the Secretary of the Tioga Poultry Association, etc., etc.

III. The complete index for Volume V will be ready for distribution; free to subscribers; ten cents to others.

**BE SURE AND SEND FOR THE MAY  
COUNTRYMAN . . . PRICE 25 CENTS**

**THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN**

**College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.**



# Contents

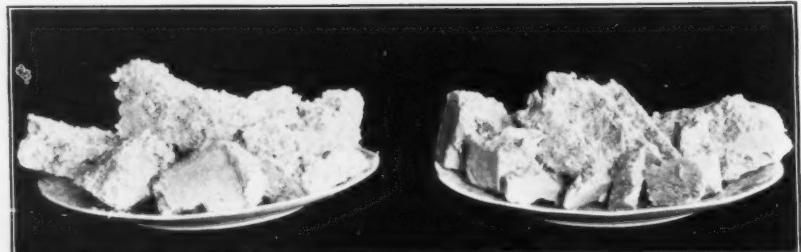
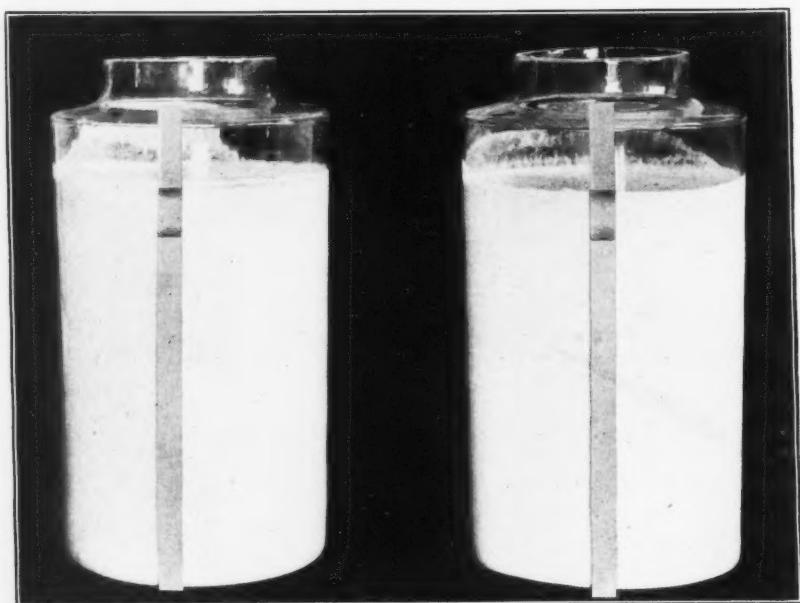
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M A Y

	Page
Cover Design-Lilacs	
Milk Powder . . . . .	G. W. Cavanaugh. 241
Practical Plant Breeding . . . . .	H. J. Moore. 243
The Davis Bill . . . . .	R. J. Shepard, '10. 248
A Remedy for Inefficient Horse Breeding . . . . .	M. W. Harper. 251
The Tompkins County School Picnic of 1908 . . . . .	253
Providing Attractions for Poultry Shows . . . . .	R. E. Briggs. 256
On Snowshoes in the North Woods . . . . .	B. H. Crocheron, '08. 263
A Visit to a Borden Condensery . . . . .	J. H. Stewart, Sp. 266
Inter-College Athletics . . . . .	C. V. P. Young. 268
The New York Central Farm Special . . . . .	269
Editorials	
L'envoi . . . . .	270
The Current Issue . . . . .	270
The School Picnic . . . . .	270
Some Points of View . . . . .	271
An Employment Information Bureau . . . . .	273
General Agricultural News . . . . .	274
Campus Notes . . . . .	275
Former Students . . . . .	278

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FIGURES I, II AND III. See succeeding pages.